

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

LY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

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STREETS.

MANCHESTER OFFICE, 123 HULL
STREET.

THURSDAY.....APRIL 1, 1897.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COM-
BINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SER-
VICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCI-
ATED PRESS, THE UNITED PRESS,
THE WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS,
THE NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATED
PRESS, AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

THE TARIFF BILL.

As a rule, business-men take little note
of the proceedings of Congress, but they
should be interested in the fact that the
Dingley tariff bill passed the House of
Representatives yesterday.

It went through in the same form,
substantially, as that in which it came
from the Ways and Means Committee.
Only such amendments were adopted by
the House as were recommended by the
committee; all others failed, no matter
whether they were proposed by Republi-
cans or Democrats.

One of these amendments provides that
the bill shall go into effect to-day, April
1st, though it may not become a law
for several months yet. In other
words, it aims to be retroactive; but this
is mere buncombe, and is intended only
to frighten the importers who are en-
gaged in filling up their warehouses with
foreign goods in anticipation of higher
duties than prevail at present. This
amendment may hold as to goods
caught in the bonded warehouses after
the law has become operative, but that
the government can follow up goods
upon which duty has been paid and that
we, in private hands, do not believe we
are there, regard this provision as a
mere threat intended to intimidate im-
porters.

As passed, the Dingley bill embraces
29 per cent. more articles than the old
McKinley bill did, while the duties im-
posed average 7 per cent. higher.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where
it will be promptly referred to the
Finance Committee of that body. But,
as a matter of fact, the committee has
already had the measure under considera-
tion informally. With a copy of the
House bill in hand, it has been going
over the various schedules and has been
noting the objections of members.

Republican and Democratic authorities
alike agree that the Dingley bill will be
pulled to pieces in the Senate. In the
House the Dingley-Hanna influence was
all powerful. Little attention was given
to the people's interests; the sole aim
seems to have been to satisfy those man-
ufacturers who placed the Republican
party under obligations to them during
the last campaign. Thus, without a re-
quest from anybody—that is, without any
request publicly made—the committee in-
creased the rates upon numerous articles
of foreign manufacture that come into
competition with American monopolies.

So excessively outrageous are many of
the duties named in the House bill that
numerous New England and New York
Republican papers have solemnly warned
Mr. Dingley that he has been making a
mistake—has been setting his counter too
deep. The Mugwump press also is very
vehement in denouncing the Dingley bill.
They would have the public believe they
never expected anything like this from
the McKinley administration. But we
must say for McKinley that he did not
gain the Mugwumpian votes upon false
pretences. In every one of the many
speeches that he made at Canton, he
said, in substance, "The tariff is the
thing." He let all the world know that
a high tariff would be the chief object
of his administration. And so the Mug-
wumps have no sort of right to be either
surprised or angered at the outcome of
the McKinley victory.

But in the Senate the Republican ma-
jority is so narrow and so uncertain,
the party bosses cannot possibly push
the bill through as they have done in
the House. They will be compelled to hear
argument—which they would not do in
the House—and it is confidently expected
that the bill will be completely re-
vised there.

The general opinion in Washington
seems to be that the Senate will make
so many changes in the bill that Mr.
Dingley himself will scarcely recognize
it when it leaves the Senate. Our ex-
pectations, however, do not run quite
so far. We take into consideration the
power of Presidential patronage. Mr.
McKinley is giving out appointments in
drifts only, and it is well understood
that he is going to stand by the Sena-
tors who stand by him. Already he

has sent away from the White House
personal friends of his, with the informa-
tion that he could not consider their
applications until these were endorsed
by the applicants' Senators. In this
way he will be able to exercise powerful
influence. Still, we may confidently count
upon great changes being made in the
bill by the Senate. In the end the bill
will go to a committee of conference,
and we may presume that after mutual
concessions it will pass.

We say we presume, because it is a
thing almost too horrible to think of
that the two houses may so disagree
as to make the passage of any tariff
bill impossible at this season!

So long have our people been troubled
with tariff agitation they would prefer
that a bill should pass rather than
have the country continue upset until
the Republicans strengthen their forces
in the Senate.

From the best information accessible
to us, we conclude that if the bill be-
comes a law by the 1st of July, it will
be all that we may reasonably expect.
In the Senate discussion is free, and we
guess that nearly every member of that
body desires to make at least one speech
upon the tariff.

May Heaven send the country a safe
deliverance from Congress.

ALLEGED NEW POWER.

On Saturday, in New York, while a
number of scientists were examining a
new chemical compound which was being
investigated in the "tumbler," the object of their
experimentation "went off," and several of
the party had their personal pellicule
spoiled by flying pieces of glass. The
Herald, of Monday, in its account of the
accident, stated that the compound was
a new and powerful freezing mixture
intended to preserve meats, etc. In its
issue of yesterday, however, the Herald
corrects this statement, and in so doing
makes a revelation which is "important,
if true." It now says that the compound
was liquefied air, and the basis of a
power which the discoverer, Mr. C. E.
Tripler, claims will take the place of
steam, produce energy at a minimum
cost, and revolutionize transportation
and manufacturing.

Liquefied air has been produced in small
quantities in scientific laboratories, and
Professor Link, of Munich, has, it is
stated, discovered a cheap process of
making it. But Mr. Tripler is the first,
as we understand it, to claim that he
has adapted it commercially as a great
power. A Herald reporter visited Mr.
Tripler's laboratory in New York, where
he has been experimenting with the
power for a number of years, and saw
one of the experimenter's machines. Ac-
cording to the reporter's story, the
new power is transmitted through an
engine just as the power generated by
steam from boiling water is transmitted,
and Mr. Tripler declares that "his li-
quefied air in boiling, or changing to va-
poring, absorbs the heat in the surround-
ing air so rapidly that it in turn is li-
quefied, and flows into the reservoir, which
in this manner is always kept supplied—
that is to say, once the apparatus is
charged with a supply of liquefied air it
feeds itself, and will practically run for-
ever without any cost for fuel." The dis-
coverer also affirms that there is no loss
of power in the process, and that a pres-
sure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch
may be obtained at practically no cost.

Scientists men whom the Herald re-
porter interviewed touching the practi-
cability of Mr. Tripler's claims were in-
clined to be sceptical, but unless their
scepticism is well founded, the disci-
ples of Keely, of motor fame, would
as well hide their diminished heads.

BEGINNING TO SEE IT.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, in
noticing the efforts being made in some
quarters to prove that there is a marked
tendency on the part of the negro popu-
lation of the South to move northward,
questions whether this movement is
more than a sporadic or broken emi-
gration. Then our Springfield contem-
porary confesses to a conviction that the
North is not, by any means, a promised
land for the negro, and also antagonizes
the proposition of those negrophile cen-
sus experts who claim a rapid increase
in the negro population. "The pitiless
march," says the Republican, "of north-
ern and western civilization leaves lit-
tle hope for the negro in their midst;
and his comparatively slow rate of nat-
ural increase even in the most favor-
able climatic sections exhibits a situa-
tion and a tendency which even the
humanitarian is powerless to overcome."

Gradually, the North is beginning to
understand the negro, and to appreciate
the fact that he can never, in any way,
or under any conditions, become the
competitor of the Caucasian. Other
things the North is beginning to under-
stand are that the best friend of the
negro is the southern white man, and
that whatever dormant capabilities there
are in the race can be developed only by
the former slaveholders and their children,
who have a consideration for the negro
not accorded him by the North. Except,
indirectly, as does the Republican in its
reference to "the pitiless march" of north-
ern and western civilization, "our north-
ern friends are slow to admit that this
light is breaking upon them, but we
look for the admission on terms and
direct, in time.

The Supreme Court of Mississippi has
decided that a jurymen may be a witness
as well, at one and the same time.
This decision is found in 73d Mississippi
Reports, page 50. It was in the case of
Bob. White vs. the State. It follows:

A juror may be a witness for either
party before himself and his fellows and
still retain his position as a juror.

From the Circuit Court of Perry county,
Hon. A. G. Mayers, judge.

On the trial of appellant upon an in-
dictment for unlawfully selling and re-
tailing spirituous liquors without license,
two of the jurors were introduced by the
State and allowed to testify, over appel-
lant's objection, as to the character for
truth and veracity of one of the witnesses
for the State, whose character had been
assailed. It was contended that while the
jurors were withdrawn from the box to
act as witnesses the accused was, against
his consent, deprived of a constitutional
jury.

But the court says it was not improper
to admit the testimony of the two jurors
called to testify. At the common law
anciently the jurors were the witnesses.
1 Bish. on Crim. Pro., section 363.

Whitfield, judge, delivered the opinion
of the court:

That a juror may be a witness on a
trial before himself and his fellows is a
well settled. Roy vs. Horsley, 25 Am.
Rep., 540, note; "A juror may still retain
his seat as a juror." Patterson's case, 20
Am. Rep., 225. To same effect are Rix vs.
Rosser, a criminal case; Marley vs. Shaw,
a civil case. It is held in State vs. Jacobs
that a juror, in holding credibility of
testimony, has a right to take into con-
sideration his own knowledge of the
character of the witness delivering such
testimony, as to which we say nothing.
In this case the jurors testified only to
character. We find no error in the other
assignments. Affirmed.

FORAKER'S POOLING BILL.

The bill to amend the Interstate com-
merce law, introduced in the Senate Tues-
day by Senator Foraker, is largely a
counterpart of the Patterson pooling bill
that was before Congress last year, and
is intended to meet the objection to
railroad pooling raised by the Supreme
Court in its decision in the Trans-Mis-
souri Freight Association case.

The bill permits pooling, and its salient
feature is that it gives the Interstate
Commerce Commission stringent control
over all agreements for pooling, and over
the rates included in these agreements.
Twenty days are allowed the commission
in which to examine any contract or
agreement, and it is required to disap-
prove the same when it is convinced that
the operation of the contract would "re-
sult in unreasonable rates, unjust dis-
crimination, insufficient service to the
public, or otherwise contravene any of
the provisions" of the Interstate Com-
merce act. In case of such disapproval
the contract becomes void. The commis-
sion is also authorized and required to
investigate rigidly and continuously the
working of all pooling agreements, and
at any time when in its judgment the
above results are realized, to disapprove
and condemn any discriminating agree-
ment, and to make it inoperative within
a fixed time. In such cases, however,
right is given the railroads to appeal to
the United States courts.

When the decision was rendered in the
Trans-Missouri Freight Association case
it was suggested even by papers not
particularly friendly to the railroads that
some such legislation as is proposed in
the Foraker bill was necessary—first in
order to protect the investors in railway
securities, and secondly in order to hold
the balances evenly between the railway
corporations and the public.

It turns out that the captain of the
American clipper-ship T. P. Oakes is not
an ideal skipper and that his wife did
not prove herself a heroine. The last
voyage of the Oakes was a memorable
one for suffering and death among the
crew, and was written up in the New
York papers in a way that reflected great
credit on the captain and his wife. Un-
fortunately, however, in coming down
from romance to fact, the papers find
that the suffering and death on board
the Oakes were due to the captain's un-
timely stowage and arrest. The captain
is now under arrest, and if the
half that is asserted regarding his cruelty
to and neglect of his men is true, it's a
pity he cannot be subjected to a taste of
the cat-o'-nine tails well laid on.

The Providence (R. I.) Journal speaks
words of soberness and truth when it
says that "the farmers are just as much
entitled to government aid as any other
class—perhaps more so." And it also
speaks words of soberness and truth
when it adds that the "farmers do not
get a cent of benefit out of the agricul-
tural schedules of the McKinley law,
and they will fare no better under the heavy
duties on their products that the Dingley
bill proposes."

Some one attempted Sunday to pour
the cockle-shellism, "Variety," from
the Richmond Dispatch's vocabulary; but
the Dispatch, with a howl of apprehen-
sion, conveyed the term to a place of
safety and confinement to give it up.—The
New York Journal.

Yes, we preferred rather to incur the
displeasure of the critics than of the ath-
letes.

"Harvard has a new Pi Eta Theatre."

And the national pie theatre at
Washington has a new manager.

We suppose it is not unreasonable to
expect Minister Tower to loom up among
diplomats.

The "literary fellers" seem to be write
in it with the present administration.

Candidacy of Major Lee.

Hampton, Va.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please publish the enclosed communi-
cation, and oblige, yours truly,

G. W. LE CATO.

E. E. MONTAGUE.

Hampton, Va., March 30, 1897.

The friends of the Hon. Baker P. Lee,
take this means of announcing his candi-
dacy before the next Democratic State
Convention for Governor. Judge Lee
who is in the very vigor of manhood, is
ripe in experience in State affairs. In-
deed, he has been so closely identified
with the affairs of the State for the last
twenty years or more that he has be-
come a part of the history of the Demo-
cratic party in Virginia. So much so, in
fact, that his friends who make this an-
nouncement of his candidacy deem it un-
necessary to introduce him to the people
of this old Commonwealth. The record
of his public life as lawyer, soldier and
statesman is familiar both to the middle-
aged and the younger men of Virginia.
That record has won him distinction
among the Old Dominion's sons.

It has been fittingly said of Baker Lee,
that whatever in the service of his State
or his party he has been called upon to
do has been well and gracefully done.
As a Democrat, his loyalty to his party
and the people's interests has been the
guiding principle of his public life. While
his influence has always been given to
the side of liberty and conservatism—a
fact which has not always commended
him to partisan favor—he has always
been uncompromising in defense of Je-
fersonian principles. And he has won the
respect of political foes, as well as the
confidence of political friends. As an
elector and canvasser, he has had few
equals and no superior. With his pen,
too, he has been powerful in advocating
the cause of Democracy. A pioneer in
behalf of bimetalism, Major Lee es-
poused the cause of free silver when
his friends were few; became its cham-
pion while yet the issue was a mere
vague whisper in the politics of Vir-
ginia, and from that day to this his voice
and pen have been steadily and boldly
given to its defense.

Major Lee is a bold and candid Demo-
crat, who never waits for the coming
curtain of public opinion, but takes his
stand early and openly on every new
issue that presents itself. And he is
as firm in holding his views as he is
prompt and fearless in defending them.
His great foresight in public affairs
stamps him as having exceptional capac-
ity for party leadership. It has been
many, many years since any Tidewater
Virginian has been honored with the
governorship of our State. In view of
all these facts, and of the very impor-
tant fact that dissensions have disturbed,
and still disturb, the Democratic party
in Virginia, and believing that Baker

P. Lee would unite the discordant ele-
ments in our party in our State, we
ask: "To whom does the logic of the
situation more unerringly point?"

His Abode in a Church Steeple.

A man on the witness-stand in Judge
Slover's Court, in Kansas City, Mo., Wed-
nesday, told a peculiar story. His name
is Ezekiel Brads, and he lives in a
church steeple at Westport. In 1891 he
didn't get along well together, and Mrs.
Brads proposed that they divide up the
property and separate.

"I asked her," he said, "to wait a day
or two, I was section for the Baptist
and Westport then. That evening
I came home, Judge, and every bit of fu-
niture and everything was gone from the
house. There wasn't a scrap of anything
there for me to sleep on. The church
folks offered me the steeple when they
found it out, and provided me with fuel
and something to do the steeple up with.
I've got a snug little place up there now,
Judge, and nobody to bother me. I've
lived there ever since—that was three
years ago."

Will Endorse the Chicago Platform.

(Richmond Letter in Index-Appel.)
Some of the silver people are preparing
the way to reaffirm the Chicago plat-
form when the State convention meets.
One gentleman has put out 60 letters to
silver leaders, asking what they
thought should be done. Nearly every
reply was to the effect that the State
convention should stand by the Chicago
platform. The author of the letters told
me that the silver people were prepared
to have the county and city conventions
endorse the Chicago platform, and that
the issue would be pressed.

Shows Their Limitations.

(Indianapolis Journal.)

"It is doggone funny," said Mr. Sportz,
"that I can go out with the finest equip-
ment in the market and not get more
than two or three little fish, while a coun-
try kid can get a string of them as long
as his arm with nothing but a hickory
pole, a hook on a string, and a few
worms." "It merely shows how crude
the rural fish are in their tastes, dear,"
said his wife.

Wanted Directions.

(Judge.)

Dr. Ende: There's nothing serious the
matter with Patsy, Mrs. Mulcahey. I
think a little soap and water will do him
as much good as anything.

Mrs. Mulcahey: Yes, Doctor; an' will
it give it t' him befoer or after his
males?

Only Natural.

(Traill.)

Brown-Jones: Do you expect an office
under the new administration?

Jones-Brown: I am a Republican, ain't
I?

Brown-Jones: Yes.

Jones-Brown: Well, I'm human, too.

The Last of Our Lost Cause.

As we are now running the Palmer
Co. Primers for the little ones, we will
soon close our offer for "Our Lost Cause"
Confederate souvenir. We wish to no-
tify our subscribers that the time in
which to secure them is very limited.

An Absent-Minded Man.

(St. Nicholas.)

I will tell you while I can
Of an absent-minded man,
Who forgot an unkind word
Just as soon as it was heard.

Such an absent-minded man was he.

In political debate
Not I can truly state.
Such an absent-minded man was he,
His opponent on the street.

With a hand-shake he would greet,
Such an absent-minded man was he.

Once he left a goodly store
At a poor old widow's door.
Such an absent-minded man was he,
And although 'twas all the same,
Quite forgot to leave his name.

Such an absent-minded man was he—
You see—
Such an absent-minded man was he.

Washing that's easy may be ruinous.

Plenty of things will save
work in washing—if you don't
mind more or less harm to the
clothes. But if you do mind
it, and want to be sure that
you're not running any risk—
then get Pearline. Pearline
has been proved, over and
over again, to be absolutely
harmless. It saves more
drudgery, in washing clothes
or cleaning house, than any
other thing that's safe to use.
You can't afford to use any-
thing that's doubtful.

Millions use Pearline
(See 12-Sa, Tu, Th & Su)

D. WHITLOCK,

806 East Main Street.

SPECIAL.

for this week only A SACK COAT AND
VEST, in either Cheviot, Serge, Thibet,
Worsted, and A NICE SELECTION OF
TROUSERS—the entire Suit made to
order for

\$21.50.

The finest cloth, good tailoring,
no comparison whatever with the gar-
ments ordinarily made elsewhere at
these prices. This is a special inducement
for those contemplating giving or-
ders for Spring Suits to place their
orders in advance. All of our goods made
up in the city.

D. WHITLOCK, 806
EAST MAIN ST.
(See 12-Sa, Tu, Th & Su)

ORGANIZED 1832.

THE

Virginia Fire & Marine

INSURANCE CO.

of Richmond, Va.

Assets, \$696,500.

W. H. PALMER, President.

W. H. MCCARTHY, Secretary. ap-1-3m

FOR EVERY BICYCLIST.

Champion Michael Advises Use of

Paine's Celery Compound.

He has just returned from Europe and
is now ready to join the racing men on
the Pacific coast, despite the large
amount of work he has gone through
during the past months.

Michael has made "cycle racing" a care-
ful study, and is in a position to give
excellent advice, not only to racing men,
but to wheelmen and athletes in general.
In reference to his own methods, the
following letter will interest everybody.

Boston, Mass., February 21, 1897.

After the exertion of my record rides
while with the Morgan & Wright team in
the South last winter, during which I lost
somewhat in weight, on account of the
unaccustomed climate, I was